

URUGUAY

a. SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	1914	Law No. 37	3nm	
	Feb 63	Decree	6nm	
	May 69	Decree	12nm	
	Dec 69	Decree 604/969	200nm	Innocent passage within 12nm; did not affect navigation or overflight beyond 12nm. This claim is not recognized by the U.S. U.S. protested this claim in 1970.
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Jan 61	Joint Declaration of Argentina & Uruguay		Agreement to limits of the Rio de la Plata as historic waters. This claim is not recognized by the U.S. U.S. protested claim in 1963 and 1970.
III. CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Feb 63		12nm	
	May 69		18nm	Superseded by Decree of December 1969.
IV. CONTINENTAL SHELF	Dec 63	Decree	1958 DEF	
	Dec 69	Decree 604/969	1958 DEF	
V. FISHING ZONE/EEZ	1914	Law No. 37	6nm	
	Feb 63	Decree	12nm	
	May 69		90-120nm	To limits of continental shelf
	Dec 69	Law 13, 833	200nm	Exclusive fishing zone within 12nm; licensing required between 12nm and 200nm.
	Aug 71	Decree	200nm	Detailed regulations for foreign fishing between 12nm and 200nm.
	Dec 82	Declaration		See note below re: EEZ declaration accompanying the signing of the LOS Convention.
VI. ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION	Dec 69	Law 13,833	200nm	
VII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Feb 74	Agreement		Maritime boundary agreement with Argentina EIF; see LIS No. 64.
	Jun 75	Agreement		Maritime boundary agreement with Brazil EIF; see LIS No. 73.
TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES

VIII. LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82	Signed, with a declaration that rights under the Convention will be applied on the basis of reciprocity and that purports to exclude military exercises within the EEZ.
		The U.S. does not recognize restrictions on military exercises within the EEZ.
	Dec 92	Date of Ratification.
	Jul 94	Signed Part XI Agreement, subject to ratification.

c. MARITIME BOUNDARIES

MARITIME BOUNDARY: BRAZIL-URUGUAY

The following excerpts from an agreement between the governments of the Federative Republic of Brazil and the Oriental Republic of Uruguay, as well as the analysis which follows, are extracted from Limits in the Seas, No. 73, "Maritime Boundary: Brazil-Uruguay," published by the Geographer, Department of State, September 30, 1976:

(a) The agreement.

The location of the mouth of Chuy Stream shall be fixed at the point defined by the intersection of the line running from the present Chuy light in a direction nearly perpendicular to the general line of the coast, on the same bearing as the maritime lateral boundary (specified below), with the Atlantic Ocean. The maritime lateral boundary between the two countries shall be defined by the rhumb line which, starting from the above-established point, shall run on a bearing of 128 sexagesimal degrees (counting from true north) to the outside limit of the territorial sea of both countries. The extension of that rhumb line running inland passes by the Chuy light. Both of the Commission Heads also state that the principal marker No. 1 (reference marker), erected by the Joint Boundary Commission in 1853 near the left bank of Chuy Stream and on firm ground for better protection from the water, will be maintained in its original position, and that at the opportune time the necessary works to ensure that Chuy Stream will have its normal outlet at the above-established point will be undertaken.

(b) The analysis.

The Brazil-Uruguay maritime boundary, plotted on the [DMA/HC 24000 chart attached to LIS No. 73] consists of a single rhumb line. Commencing at the mouth of the Chuy stream, the boundary extends seaward at a 128° azimuth (from true north) to the outer limit of the two states' territorial seas. Each country claims a 200-nm territorial sea.

The boundary extends approximately 204 nm from the Chuy stream; Pt. Palmar (Uruguay) and a Brazilian mainland point northeast of Chuy stream are the basepoints approximately 200 nm from the terminal boundary point.

MARITIME BOUNDARY: URUGUAY-ARGENTINA

Agreement Relating to the Delimitation of the River Plate and the Maritime Boundary Between Argentina and Uruguay, excerpts, 1974

Chapter 1 Jurisdiction

Article 1

The Rio de la Plata extends from the parallel of Punta Gorda to an imaginary straight line joining Punta del Este (Uruguay) and Punta Rasa del Cabo San Antonio (Argentina), in conformity with the provisions of the Treaty on the Limits of the Uruguay River of April 7, 1961 and the Joint Declaration on the Outer Limit of the Rio de la Plata of January 30, 1961.

Article 2

A strip of exclusive jurisdiction adjacent to each Party's coast on the river is hereby established.

This coastal strip shall be seven nautical miles wide between the outer limit of the river and an imaginary straight line joining Colonia (Uruguay) and Punta Lara (Argentina) and two nautical miles wide from that line to the parallel of Punta Gorda. However, the outer limits of

the strips shall be deflected as necessary in order that they will not overlap with the limits of channels located in waters of common use and so as to include port access channels.

Such limits shall not be less than 500 meters distant from the limits of channels located in waters of common use or more than 500 meters distant from the limits or mouths of port access channels.

Article 3

Outside the coastal strips, the jurisdiction of each Party shall apply to the Party's own flag vessels.

That jurisdiction shall also apply to third-country flag vessels involved in accidents with vessels of that Party.

The provisions of the first and second paragraphs notwithstanding, the jurisdiction of a Party shall apply in all cases involving its security or when unlawful acts are committed that may have an effect in its territory, irrespective of the flag of the vessel involved.

If the security of both Parties is involved, or if the unlawful act has an effect in both territories, the jurisdiction of the Party whose coastal strip is nearest to the place where the vessel is apprehended shall prevail.

Article 10

The Parties may use, under equal conditions and in any circumstances, the channels located in the waters of common use.

Article 11

In the waters of common use, navigation by public and private vessels of the countries of the Rio de la Plata basin and public and private third-flag merchant ships, shall be permitted without prejudice to rights previously granted the Parties under treaties in force. Moreover, each Party shall permit the passage of third-flag warships authorized by the other Party, provided such passage does not affect its order or security.

Article 41

Each party may explore and exploit the resources of the bed and subsoil of the river in the areas adjacent to their respective coasts up to a line determined by the following geographic points....

Points	South Latitude	West Longitude
9	34 12 0	58 15 1
10	34 13 3	58 12 5
11	34 15 2	58 10 0
12	34 17 7	58 05 5
13	34 20 0	58 03 9
14	34 21 7	58 01 2
15	34 22 8	58 00 6
16	34 26 6	57 56 4
17	34 33 0	57 56 1
18	34 40 0	57 57 1
19	34 47 0	57 32 0
20	34 52 0	57 20 0
21	35 11 0	57 00 0
22	35 10 3	56 43 0
23	35 38 0	55 52 0

Chapter XIV
Lateral Maritime Boundary
Article 70

The lateral maritime boundary and the continental shelf boundary between the Oriental Republic of Uruguay and the Argentine Republic are defined by an equidistant line, determined by the adjacent coasts methods, which begins at the midpoint of the baselines consisting of an imaginary straight line that joins Punta del Este (Uruguay) and Punta Rasa del Cabo San Antonio (Argentina).

Chapter XV
Article 72

Both Parties guarantee the freedom of navigation and overflight of the seas under their respective jurisdictions seaward of 12nm measured from the corresponding baselines, and, in the mouth of the Rio de la Plata beginning at its outer limit, without restrictions other than those deriving from the exercise by each party of its powers with regard to exploration, conservation, and exploitation of resources, protection and preservation of the environment, scientific research, and construction and emplacement of installations, and of those powers referred to in Article 86.

Chapter XX
Article 85

Questions relating to the defense of the entire focal area of the Plata River shall be in the exclusive jurisdiction of the Parties.